

AMENDMENTS

In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 41 line 27 as indicated below:

B₁
cont

--The concentration of a variety of compounds may be reduced. Other exemplary compounds include quenching compounds. Methods for quenching undesired side reactions of pathogen inactivating compounds that include a functional group which is, or which is capable of forming, an electrophilic group, are described in the co-filed U.S. Patent Application, "Methods for Quenching Pathogen Inactivators in Biological Systems", ~~Docket Number 282173000600~~, ^{pat 6270952} U.S. Ser. No. 60/070,597, filed January 6, 1998, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein. In this method, a material, such as a blood product, is treated with the pathogen inactivating compound and a quencher, wherein the quencher comprises a nucleophilic functional group that is capable of covalently reacting with the electrophilic group. In one embodiment, the pathogen inactivating compound includes a nucleic acid binding ligand and a functional group, such as a mustard group, which is capable of reacting *in situ* to form the electrophilic group. Examples of quenchers include, but are not limited to, compounds including nucleophilic groups. Exemplary nucleophilic groups include thiol, thioacid, dithioic acid, thiocarbamate, dithiocarbamate, amine, phosphate, and thiophosphate groups. The quencher may be, or contain, a nitrogen heterocycle such as pyridine. The quencher can be a phosphate containing compound such as glucose-6-phosphate. The quencher also can be a thiol containing compound, including, but not limited to, glutathione, cysteine, N-acetylcysteine, mercaptoethanol, dimercaprol, mercaptan, mercaptoethanesulfonic acid and salts thereof, *e.g.*, MESNA, homocysteine, aminoethane thiol, dimethylaminoethane thiol, dithiothreitol, and other thiol containing compounds. Exemplary aromatic thiol compounds include 2-mercaptobenzimidazolesulfonic acid, 2-mercapto-nicotinic acid, naphthalenethiol, quinoline thiol, 4-nitro-thiophenol, and thiophenol. Other quenchers include nitrobenzylpyridine and inorganic nucleophiles such as selenide salts or organoselenides, thiosulfate, sulfite, sulfide, thiophosphate, pyrophosphate, hydrosulfide, and dithionitrite. The quencher can be a peptide compound containing a nucleophilic group. For example, the

B.
Cont.

quencher may be a cysteine containing compound, for example, a dipeptide, such as GlyCys, or a tripeptide, such as glutathione.--
